Nippon Times

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20,005 HEROIC DEAD ENSHRINED AT RITES ATOP KUDAN SUNDAY

Traditional Services Held at Yasukuni Shrine as Relatives Commune With Warrior Souls

Solemn rites for the deification of Japan's 20,005 heroic war-dead were held Sunday night in the sacred compounds of the Yasukuni Shrine, Kudan.

The Holy Ark bearing the spirits of those who gave their lives for the cause of the nation was solemnly borne under the great Torii and over the path leading to the Inner Sanctuary, amid total darkness in the traditional manner. Lining the way, were the fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and children of the dead who were present to witness their sons, brothers and fathers glorified as pillars of the State.

At 3 p.m. Sunday afternoon, General Takao Suzuki, Chief Priest of the Yasukuni Shrine, and high Army and Navy officers proceeded to the Inner Shrine and placed offerings in a solemn service. Following the preparatory rites, intimate relatives of the war heroes began to assemble at their respective designated places within the compounds of the Shrine. At about 6 p.m. Navy Vice-Minister Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Chairman of the Festival Committee, War Minister General Hideki Tojo and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada arrived at the Shrine, and greeted the relatives. One company of honor guards under the command of Lieutenant Masashi Sato also arrived to take part in the ceremony.

At 6:30 p.m. the deification ceremony began with the arrival of Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Chairman of the Festival Committee, representatives of the Army, the Navy and Government offices and others at the special deification site.

The services of deifying the spirits of the 20,005 heroes of war were then solemnly performed by Chief Priest Suzuki, and as the Navy Band under the direction of Captain Yunoshin Kishimoto played, the honor guards presented arms. Following the deification, Chairman Admiral Sawamoto and others present at the rites respectfully worshipped the newly deified spirits of the heroes.

Then, the doors of the Inner Sanctuary were opened and the procession of the Holy Ark bearing the 20,005 spirits slowly commenced amidst the playing of the Navy band. As the Holy Ark was slowly borne under the giant Torii, over the path toward the Inner Shrine, each of the more than 30,000 fathers, sons, daughters, mothers, brothers, sisters and relatives communed in spirit with the souls of their dear ones who had fallen fighting on the battlefield and who have now been deified in the Yasukuni Shrine as pillars of the Empire.

As the Holy Ark reached the Inner Shrine signalling conclusion of the rites, the torches and lights in the compounds were relighted. The Navy band played and Chairman Admiral Sawamoto and other officials presented their offerings. Chief Priest Suzuki closed the doors of the Inner Shrine and thus came to an end the solemn rites of deification at the Yasukuni Shrine.

BADOGLIO TAKES POST OF PREMIER OF REGIME

Also Appoints Self Foreign Minister in New Cabinet Approved by King

Special

LISBON, April 21.—Marshal Pietro Badoglio tonight announced the formation of the new Cabinet with representatives of "six Italian parties" in what observers described as an effort to clear up the "tangled Italian political situation," according to reports from Naples.

In the new Government which was approved by King Victor Emmanuel III, Badoglio retains the posts of Premier and Foreign Minister while the men who held the War, Navy and Air Ministries in the old Cabinet retained their posts.

Four anti-Fascist leaders were made Ministers without Portfolio; namely, Count Carlo Sforza, who led the anti-Fascist movement abroad; Benedetto Croce, philosopher; former Senator Guilio Rodino, leader of the Christian democrats, and Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader, who recently returned from Moscow.

Philippine Mission Feted at Function

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki were joint hosts to Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino and his suite at a banquet given at the official residence of the Japanese Foreign Minister on Saturday evening. Shown above is the distinguished gathering raising their glasses in a toast to mutual welfare and victory for the East Asiatic cause.

U.S. LEADERS URGE BAN ON DIPLOMATS

Roosevelt Cabinet Split on Action—Hull, Rockefeller Reported as Opposed

Special

LISBON, April 22.—A clash of opinion has arisen in the Roosevelt Cabinet over the question of whether it is advisable for the United States to follow England's example of curtailing diplomatic privileges of neutrals and smaller allied Powers, according to a Washington report.

It is reported that Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Coordinator for Domestic Affairs Nelson Rockefeller are opposed to such a step while other high officials, as well as Secretary of War Henry Stimson, and Navy Secretary Frank Knox advocate limitations.

Under the circumstances, informed political circles in Washington believe that the United States Government will eventually introduce a similar measure against the foreign diplomats because, in their opinion, the view of leading military personalities will decide the conflict.

The same Washington report said that it must be understood that the introduction of such limitations on the diplomatic corps will be justified only after it can be proved that it will help to achieve satisfactory military successes. If it does not, Washington sources opine, it will be a great setback to the anti-Axis for the move will bring no benefit to the future relationship with other allied Powers.

French Puppets Protesting

Special

LISBON, April 22.—It has been officially announced that the Foreign Commissar of the French Committee of National Liberation, Rene Massigli, has instructed proper quarters to make representations, in the name of the Committee, to the British Government against the restrictions placed on diplomatic communications by the British Foreign Office which has also affected the representatives of the Committee in Great Britain, according to an Algiers report.

Envoys Facing Difficulties

Special

BERLIN, April 20.—Diplomatic discussions of the neutral countries

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

Moscow Announces Peace Talk Rupture; Finns Spurn Terms

Domei

MOSCOW, April 23.—The Soviet Government, early this morning, announced through Tass that the Finnish Government had terminated its peace negotiations with the Soviet Union. According to the announcement, the Finnish Government notified Moscow authorities through the Swedish Foreign Office that the terms infringed on Finnish independence and turned down all the Soviet demands.

CHIANG'S STRENGTH OVER-RATED BY FOE

British Press Voices Mounting Distrust

Special

LISBON, April 22.—The recent warnings to the people of the United States by such Far Eastern experts as Joseph Grew and Hallett Abend regarding the difficulties facing the anti-Axis forces in their war against Japan were editorially approved in today's Yorkshire Post, according to a London report.

The journal denounced the theory sometimes held that the anti-Axis "can arm illiterate Chinese millions and rely on them to overwhelm the Japanese Forces" as mere illusion and maintained that such a theory has no British defenders. The journal further pointed out that "even if this theory was politically feasible it was not militarily practicable, because although it was able to get some supplies into China by air it could not ship nearly enough to the Chinese army to turn it into an invasion force."

BOMBAY JOURNAL BANNED

Domei

LISBON, April 22.—The Bombay Provincial Government prohibited the publication of the Bombay Sentinel, an English newspaper, on April 17, applying the Indian Defense Law, according to a Bombay report.

The reason for the prohibition is that the editor of the paper had bitterly criticized the policy of the British Government and also reported that the bombing incident and frequent fires in Bombay were due to the disturbing acts of Indian workers.

ARGENTINA BARRED FROM LABOR MEET

Delegate Declares Action Is Political Sanction—Refuses Further Participation

Special

LISBON, April 22.—The Argentine delegate in the employers group at the International Labor Office Conference in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania was excluded from the conference on Saturday, according to a report from that city.

The measure to exclude the Argentine delegate was taken upon the suggestion of the Mexican Communist leader, Lombardo Toledano, who declared that Argentina was an authoritarian country without free unions.

After the vote was taken, Argentine representative, Luis Girola, left the meeting hall, declaring that he considered this act as a political sanction and for this reason he will no longer participate in future deliberations.

With the exclusion of the Argentine employers' representative, Argentina's participation in that conference is questionable since the participation of individual groups is not possible and representatives of government, employers and employees must act jointly whenever votes are taken.

Discrimination Is Urged

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 21.—Furor was caused today at the International Labor Organization Conference which opened yesterday in Philadelphia when the president of the Latin-American Labor Federation, demanded the Argentine delegation to be excluded from the conference, according to a dispatch received here.

Toledano told reporters that he had put forward the motion in a close session of the Workers' Committee that Argentine representatives should not be recognized because they came from a "Fascist country." He said this was seconded by all the Latin-American countries apart from Argentina.

It is understood that the motion will be brought before the entire conference. Toledano added, "If delegates from Argentina were seated with those from the United Nations, a long series of coup d'etats in South American Governments would follow."

Soviets Not Attending

Special

LISBON, April 20.—Disappointment over the Soviet Union's failure to send representatives to the 26th session of the International Labor Organization which opened today in Philadelphia was voiced by U.S. Labor Commissioner Carter Goodrich, chairman of the I.L.O., according to a dispatch received here.

Welcoming the delegations of "40 nations," the dispatch quoted Goodrich as saying, "There is one gap in our ranks. We had hoped the Soviet Union as a great member of the United Nations would be represented here."

Goodrich hopefully added, "We have not ceased to hope that as one result of the work of this meeting, the Soviet Union may see its way to return to the International Labor Organization for the purpose of cooperating on the wide range of problems common to all nations."

Meanwhile, another report from good authority said that Washington and London have been trying for months to persuade Moscow to send a delegation to the Philadelphia conference although the Soviet Union by its resignation from the League of Nations had lost its membership in the organization. According to available information, the Soviets will stay away.

AZAD HIND REGIME IS SET TO ADVANCE INTO MOTHERLAND

Netaji Says Key Members of Government Are Already Moving Into India

Domei

INDO-BURMESE BORDER, April 22.—Expressing his firm belief that India will gain complete independence, Subhas Chandra Bose, Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, in a recent interview, said that the Provisional Government will soon be moved into India and that the necessary preliminary steps have already been undertaken.

The substance of his interview follows:

Question: What effects did the fall of Kohima have on the enemy?

Answer: It constituted a direct threat to the communication lines in North Assam and has cut off the retreat of the Chungking troops moving into northern Burma. It has also completely wiped out any enemy illusions regarding the reopening of the Burma Road.

The British have been trying to fool the people into believing that the war zone was too far from the heart of India to have any direct effect on that country, but Kohima is a part of Assam State, which is directly under British rule, and bears a vital significance in relation with the Brahmaputra Plains.

With the fall of Kohima and the capture of the strategic stronghold of Imphal imminent, the day looms when the Provisional Government will gain a firm foothold in India. What are your impressions?

A: First of all, I feel genuine gladness and satisfaction, for it eloquently testifies to the success of the operations of the Indian National Army which has penetrated deep into India and, moreover, it shows that our campaign has succeeded in shattering the British hopes to maintain their foothold in India. The British, heretofore, had intimidated the Indians into believing that no power on earth could shake British rule in India, but this claim has now been completely blasted.

On the other hand, due to our victories, the morale of the Indian National Army and the increasing support extended by the Indians in India has been further intensified.

I am overwhelmed with joy, but at the same time I realize the profound significance of the new burdens that have been placed on my shoulders.

Frequently in the past, I have warned the men of the Indian National Army that "We must win every battle, and we must be prepared to wage greater battles after our victories." Our war against Britain has only begun, greater and more difficult battles must be waged in the future.

Q: Will the Provisional Government be moved into India in line with the progress of the war situation?

A: Yes, the Provisional Government will be moved into India. Already, the key members are advancing into the motherland. Thus, for the first time the Indian people will possess a government which they can call their own.

We expect the British to resort to their characteristic scorched-earth policy. Therefore, the men who are to tackle the task of reconstruction are all undergoing rigid and disciplinary military training as members of the Azad Hind Dal and people from all classes are being mobilized for that purpose. Even the Indian Women's Corps is participating in this movement.

Q: What is the role being played by the Indian Women's Corps?

A: The women are being trained as nurses or for other tasks. If necessary, they will shoulder rifles.

Q: The Japanese Forces are unselfishly and sincerely supporting the Indian National Army to liberate the Indian people. The Japanese have no territorial ambitions. Do the Indian people thoroughly appreciate this sincerity?

A: At every opportunity I have

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

Britishers Offer Weak Excuse for Decision To Include Chiang Envoys in Diplomatic Ban

Special

LISBON, April 22.—Obviously due to the protest received from Chungking, political circles close to the British Government explained recently that Chungking was not included with the United States, Soviet Union and British dominions, excluding Eire, in being accorded immunity from Britain's diplomatic blockade, because Chungking was not participating directly in the war against Germany "to the extent the others are," according to a London dispatch.

These sources explained that if Chungking had been exempted it would have set a precedent which would have required the exemption of all anti-Axis nations who are fighting against Germany proportionately to the same or greater extent of their population and resources. It was weakly argued by these quarters that the exclusion of Chungking from immunity did not mean that Britain did not recognize her as a major Power.

Meanwhile, a dispatch from Berlin said that the fact that Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in his statement recently in the House of Commons, did not utter a single word of excuse or regret for the measures taken against the diplomatic missions in Britain contrary to international law, was regarded by German political circles as proof of the cynicism with which Britain is ignoring all laws and rights.

14 Anti-Axis Planes Are Blasted By Japanese in Pacific War Zone

Four Carrier-Borne Warplanes Downed at Buin—Enemy Raiders Routed at Enderby, Wotje, Ponape, Meyeron, Langgur and Balik Papan

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, April 23.—The Japanese Forces in their relentless attack against the enemy counter-offensives blasted a total of 14 anti-Axis aircraft during a short period in the latter part of last week.

Engaging in furious combat with anti-aircraft gunfire, Japanese Units stationed at Buin on Bougainville Island downed four enemy planes out of 12 carrier-borne aircraft that attempted to make a morning raid on April 21. No damage was reported on our side.

On the morning of April 22, two enemy large-sized B-24 bombers came attacking Enderby Island in the Eastern Caroline Group, about 15 miles west of Truk Island. Counter-attacking them, the Japanese promptly shot down one and repulsed the other without any damage on the Japanese side.

A combined formation of 48 enemy bomber and fighter planes tried to attack Wotje Island in the Marshall Group during daylight on April 21. Japanese Units stationed there shot down one of the invaders and repelled all the others. No damage was done to our side.

On the afternoon of the same day, eight enemy planes, consisting of B-25's and PBY's, made an unsuccessful attack on Ponape Island. The Japanese quickly contacted them with anti-aircraft gunfire, damaging and setting ablaze two enemy aircraft. All the others fled in confusion.

A unit of 15 enemy B-24 bomber planes tried to attack our position on Mereyon Island in the Caroline Group on the morning of April 22 when Japanese on the spot shot down one enemy plane and damaged two others. No damage was sustained by the Japanese side.

Japanese Units at Langgur in the Kei Islands shot down one enemy plane and damaged another on the afternoon of April 19 when a formation of five four-engined enemy bombers came attacking. Intercepting them with anti-aircraft fire, the Japanese succeeded in shooting down one enemy machine and damaging another with no loss on our side.

At midnight of April 20, several four-engined enemy bomber planes tried to raid Balik-Papan in Borneo. In the ensuing aerial combat, the Japanese Forces shot down one of the enemy raiders and beat off all the rest. No damage was reported on our side.

JEWISH DESERTERS GIVEN PRISON TERM

30 Soldiers of Exiled Polish Army Claim Ill-Treatment by Poles in Scotland Trial

Special

LISBON, April 22.—After a series of trials by court martial lasting five days, some 30 Jewish soldiers of the exiled Polish army charged with desertion, were sentenced to a term of imprisonment ranging from one to three years, according to a London dispatch.

The trials were held in a Scottish town presided by Polish officers. The convicted men claimed that they were ill-treated by Polish soldiers, so they left the Polish army and came to London with the intention of joining the British army.

During the trial, each man was asked whether he was willing to return to the Polish army, but all the men refused to do so.

Another series of trials are scheduled to be opened in the same Scottish town next week when 24 Jewish soldiers will be charged with desertion. All these men originally came from Argentina and have expressed their desire to return to that country.

London Jews Protest

Special

LISBON, April 22.—A Jewish delegation representing 3,000 Jewish textile workers in London marched into Prime Minister Winston Churchill's office today and requested the British Government to take certain steps to eliminate anti-Semitism feeling on British soil, according to a London report.

The delegation was received by Churchill's representative to whom the Jews presented their protest against measures taken against Jewish deserters from the exiled Polish army.

The delegation declared that the

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PETAIN DENOUNCES ANTI-AXIS BOMBING

Broadcasts to Compatriots Foe's Barbarism in Raiding France Shocking

Domei

VICHY, April 22.—The blind bombing by anti-Axis air forces of unarmed French cities and towns was bitterly attacked by Marshal Philippe Petain, Chief of State, in a broadcast made last night.

He made the following appeal in his address to the entire French people:

"The unheard of barbaric act of the anti-Axis air forces on Paris and other French cities has greatly shocked our people. The casualties have reached several thousands. Although we possess no arms now, the anti-Axis forces that were formerly our Allies have attacked us.

"The thought of the French people is my thought and the sorrow of the people is my sorrow. I firmly believe that this national trial will be borne by the love for the nation, and also I believe in the future and in Providence."

Montmartre Area Blasted

Domei

PARIS, April 21.—In the Anglo-American terror raid made here again last night, bombs were dropped at random on the residential quarters. The famous amusement district of Montmartre was seriously damaged while many bombs exploded in the vicinity of the Church of Sacre Coeur smashing the window panes. The famous Claude Bernard Hospital and other hospitals were also damaged.

The suburbs of Paris also suffered seriously by time-fuse bombs causing numerous casualties. The number of victims is not yet known.

Enemy Bombs Rouen

Special

LISBON, April 21.—The total

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Editors in U.S. Demand Freedom of Press; Blast Control of Communication Systems

Special

LISBON, April 22.—American editors followed up the general resolution on freedom of the press with another directed specifically to freedom of communication facilities, according to a Washington report.

The editors condemned any control of communication systems which fail to provide equitable facilities to all for transmission of news. Such practices, they declared, have caused "embarrassing and confusing interpretation of developments of global interest which result in disturbing and unnecessary antagonisms."

In this connection Roy Roberts, managing editor of the Kansas City Star, said that the American press was "getting the worst trimming possible" in some nations. American dispatches from Australia, he said, are sometimes 12 hours later in transmission than are dispatches of Canadian and British correspondents.

The American editors in a resolution congratulated La Nacion and La Prensa in Buenos Aires for successfully defying "dictatorial authority" and saluted editors in other nations who are standing up for the practice of a free press.

American editors also charged the armed forces for having on various occasions "withheld information from the public which has had no adequate bearing on national security" and demanded that war news should be expeditiously dispatched from abroad through "adequate and distinctly American censorship and transmission facilities in Great Britain and elsewhere.

ARMY AIR UNITS HIT AIRFIELD AT IMPHAL IN BIG DAWN ATTACK

5 Enemy Planes, 4 Trucks Smashed on Ground—Indo-Nippon Units Take Paletwa

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 22.—Fighter and bomber plane units of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in the Burma area, stormed the enemy airfield south of Imphal at dawn of April 22 smashing five enemy planes and four trucks on the ground.

In the face of the furious enemy anti-aircraft barrage, the Japanese Wild Eagles launched a death-defying dive-bombing attack on the airfield, setting ablaze one large-size enemy Douglas DC-3 plane with a direct hit besides damaging four small-size aircraft and four trucks on the ground.

All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

On the morning of the same day, upon receiving reports of an enemy Bristol Beaufighter appearing over our XX airfield, a plane piloted by Sub-Lieutenant Fukuda of the XX Japanese Fighter Plane Unit, promptly hopped off in pursuit and contacted the enemy in the sky about 50 kilometers south of Mandalay. In one stroke, Sub-Lieutenant Fukuda, by a 200-meter low altitude attack, succeeded in shooting down the enemy fighter and returned to his base triumphantly.

Paletwa Base Occupied

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN BURMA, April 22.—Crack Japanese Units in cooperation with the Indian National Army completely occupied Paletwa, the enemy strategic point in the Kaladan Valley, at 4 p.m. on April 20. Continuing a hot pursuit on the routed enemy, the war results are now being extended.

War Successes Continued

By N. ONUMA and R. ENDO
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE KALADAN FRONT, April 21.—Having advanced northward along the Bhee River, the main body of the Imperial Japanese Forces finally penetrated Paletwa, the vital base of the enemy, and occupied it yesterday evening.

After a hot chase after the enemy, the main force of the Japanese Units that reached a line north of Kaladan, advanced northward along the Bhee River and pressed hard on Paletwa after breaking through Mizawwa on the morning of April 17 and Moinwwa on the evening of the same day.

At sunset of April 20, the Japanese occupied Paletwa, the pivotal enemy base in the Kaladan area.

Meanwhile, after pressing the main force of the enemy, another Japanese Unit, advancing in a northerly direction along the left bank of the Kaladan River, continued vigorous assault to smash the desperate resistance of the enemy and reduced the 534th Height, nine kilometers north of Kaladan, on April 15. On the following day, the same Japanese troops took up their position at Nagyaung.

On April 20, the Japanese advanced to a point across the Kaladan River facing the main body of their comrade troops that triumphantly occupied Paletwa on the same day.

With Paletwa having been occupied by the Japanese, the routed enemy troops have now been thrown into bitter confusion as a result of the endless fierce attacks of the swiftly advancing Japanese.

SEEK WORLD OIL CONTROL

American Attempt to Grab Rich Middle East Deposits Seen

Special

LISBON, April 21.—A New York dispatch said that the most drastic international control of the world oil supply and production as well as distribution was demanded by Americans in the course of oil discussions being held in Washington this week with British representatives. The dispatch quoted the Chicago Sun as saying that the Americans proposed the establishment of an international commission which is to fix delivery quotas for different countries. Since the largest known but still unexploited oil deposits are located in the Middle East and since these are primarily in British possession an attempt now is being made by the Americans to gain stronger influence over these deposits and hence the suggested "international control."

BUSMEN IN LONDON GO OUT ON STRIKE

Spurn Union Appeal to Resume Work; Manchester Gas Workers Walk Out

Special

LISBON, April 22.—The 1,300 bus drivers and conductors in London, who went out on a strike recently expressing dissatisfaction with the new summertime schedules have failed to resume work despite the urgent appeal by union leaders, according to a report from the British capital.

As a result, the Government has been forced to put army trucks on the road to keep up traffic in the areas affected by the strike.

Meanwhile, over 500 gas workers in Manchester also quit work without union approval, and the fuel supplies of 220,000 consumers in the factory area were slashed.

The men are protesting against the recent wage increase which was limited to only a penny an hour for day workers and two pence for night workers.

Army Trucks Utilized

Special

LISBON, April 21.—A London dispatch said that army trucks rolled through London streets on Thursday morning carrying citizens to their jobs . . . recalling the scenes during the general strike of 1926 . . . as bus drivers and conductors of many lines stayed away from their posts in protest against the new summer operating schedule.

The walk-out was staged as a challenge to Labor Minister Ernest Bevin's new no-strike decree within 24 hours of its issuance. About 1,500 members of Bevin's own transport workers' union were the first to leave their jobs and the trouble has spread to an additional dozen routes.

London Transport Paralyzed

Special

LISBON, April 21.—As a protest against the British Government's new regulation which virtually outlawed strikes unless they were union-sponsored, the Laborites began a move toward parliamentary invalidation of the measure as a strike of some 1,300 bus drivers and conductors tied up the trolley and bus lines in eastern and central London, according to a London dispatch.

A debate on what is known in British parliamentary procedure as "prayer to annul" anti-strike regulation which went into effect immediately was scheduled in the House of Commons at the request of nine labor members headed by Aneurin Bevan.

Thus, it has become a parliamentary battle of Bevan versus Bevin since the measure was drafted at the request of Labor Minister Ernest Bevin who is expected to defend it.

Bevan's argument against the Government regulation was understood to be based on the fear that the order would put all the trade unionists completely in the hands of their officials.

Petain Denounces Anti-Axis Bombing

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number of victims among the civilian population of the city of Rouen, France, which was severely bombed by the Anglo-Americans during the night from Tuesday to Wednesday increased to 1,600 according to the latest count today, it is reported from Paris.

Five hundred miners have been summoned from the mining districts in northern France to support the helpers from the Red Cross and police and fire departments in salvaging the completely destroyed downtown section of the city.

Several youngsters who dared to sanction these terror attacks were seized and lynched by the enraged citizens.

Paris Homes Devastated

Domei

BERLIN, April 20.—The heaviest and most furious air raid, especially on living quarters in Paris, was made by Anglo-American planes early this morning, according to a report from Paris.

It is believed that huge casualties have been caused among the populace. Rescue work was made difficult as the enemy again dropped time fuse bombs.

Meanwhile, various circles here expressed the conviction that the enemy will not spare the city.

400 Enemy Fliers Interned

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 22.—About 400 American, British, Canadian and Polish airmen are at present interned in Sweden, according to the newspaper, Tidningen. The British, Canadian and Polish airmen are all members of the Royal Air Force. Internment localities are Fraemby Corsnaes, Raettvik and Vikarbyn and they are all situated in the vicinity of the town of Falun.

Otowa Relics Arrive In Capital for Burial; Greeted by Relatives

The relics of the late Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa, son of His Imperial Highness Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, who met a gallant death at Kuezyerin Island, reached Tokyo Station at 3:30 p.m. Saturday. The relics were brought here by Lieutenant Shiga, a classmate of the hero, and were greeted upon arrival at the station by His Imperial Highness Prince Asaka, His Imperial Highness Prince Takahiko Asaka, an elder brother of the late Marquis, Navy officers and others. The hero's relics were then carried in a motorcar to the Asaka Mansion at Shirogane, Shiba-ku. Over 1,000 school children and many others lined the street in front of the mansion to greet the silent return of the late Marquis. At 6:10 p.m. the relics were taken to the Otowa residence at Daimachi, Mita.

GALLANTRY BARED OF JAPANESE UNIT

Band of Men Successfully Discharge Mission in New Guinea In Face of Heavy Odds

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 20.—How a handful of soldiers of a Japanese Unit assigned to the duty of defending their position at Sattelberg near Finschhafen in New Guinea successfully discharged their mission in defiance of continual enemy bombing and critical shortage of supplies for a period of 20 days late in September last year was revealed by Sergeant-Major Masakatsu Ninomiya, one of the survivors of the contingent, who returned to this base this afternoon.

Sergeant-Major Ninomiya's account of the heroic fight follows:

"When American troops landed at Finschhafen on September 22 last year, Japanese Units assigned to the duty of defending the eastern coast of New Guinea lost no time in launching counter-offensives. The XX Unit was ordered to occupy and maintain Mt. Sattelberg, about 20 miles north of Finschhafen. The unit was small in personnel and carried provisions only for ten days.

"Mt. Sattelberg is 1,000 feet above sea-level and the terrain was such that our troops were entirely exposed to enemy attacks. Nevertheless, it constituted an important strategic key point and had to be secured at any cost. We, the members of the unit assigned to the vital task, immediately undertook the construction of positions from where we pledged never to withdraw.

"Late in September, the enemy started his offensive which was continued vigorously and persistently. Enemy heavy tanks and heavy firearms went into action while large formations of Consolidated and Martin bombers rained gigantic explosives on our positions day and night.

"We continued vigorous counter-attacks day in and day out but naturally the vigorous enemy attacks caused many casualties among our members. After a lapse of ten days, we had run out of provisions and as a result, we had to eat wild grass and roots. All the hardships notwithstanding, however, the heroic members of the small unit maintained high morale: in fact, the more difficult the situation became, the higher was our morale.

"As the enemy massed more and more tanks and heavy arms which threatened our positions, we repeatedly launched vigorous counter-attacks in human-bullet fashion in spite of the overwhelming odds. Thus the handful of gallant men successfully maintained their position for 24 days, when we were ordered to take new positions. I now pay profound tribute to my fallen comrades-in-arms who were instrumental in the successful discharge of our mission in the face of almost indescribable odds."

JOINING FRENCH REBELS

Marin, Head of Ex-Rightist Party, Arrives in London

Special

LISBON, April 22.—Louis Marin, leader of the former French Rightist Party, arrived in London today, according to a Reuter's diplomatic correspondent in London.

It is assumed that Marin will join the French dissident camp and will go to Algiers soon to take over one of the positions on the consultative board of the Algier's Committee.

Since the French Rightist Party is thinly represented on the consultative board, Marin will presumably play an important role in the board and this is probably his main reason for joining up with the rebel camp.

DOMINIONS DEBATE REVEALS CONFLICT

Anglo-U.S. Disharmony Seen Again—Churchill Uses Occasion to Renew Attack on Eire

Special

LISBON, April 21.—Ignoring the indisputable reports of a conflict of economic interests between the British Dominions and their mother country, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, replying to a debate in the House of Commons today on commonwealth affairs, declared that the "British Commonwealth and Empire was never more united," according to a London dispatch. Churchill used the speech as an occasion to renew his attack on the Eire Government, which recently rejected the Anglo-American demand to remove the Axis diplomats from Dublin, when he recalled how at the beginning of the war the Empire, he said, responded instantly with "one lamentable exception."

Declaring that the British had had "a pretty dreary time" between World War I and the present war, Churchill said, "We have great responsibilities for the part we played and so have the Americans in not making the League of Nations a reality and not backing its principle with effective armed force." Churchill talked bombastically of "finishing Hitlerism" through the combined efforts of the British Empire but could give no time for such a realization. He significantly said, "When peace returns. . . and we should pray to God it soon may. . . conferences of prime ministers of dominions among whom we trust India will be reckoned and with whom colonies will be associated will become, we hope, frequent and regular facts and the festivities of our annual life."

When the dominions debate was resumed today for the third consecutive day in the Commons, Sir Percy Harris, a Liberal, reminded the house that the British had definitely promised that after the war India should be a dominion and said that he desired to see India becoming the sixth dominion. Sir Herbert Williams, Conservative, referring to Harris' remarks stated, "How can you make a dominion out of a country which will be tyrannized by the worst aristocracy in the world. . .the Brahman class . . .? You can promise anything you like; there is no one to give it to. How can you have a democracy handing over power to the people who are so prejudiced that if a shadow of a certain man falls over their meal it cannot be eaten?"

Disclosing another instance of Anglo-American disharmony, Earl Winterson, Conservative, during today's dominions debate referred to criticisms in the United States about the treatment of the Indians and native people in the British colonies. He said that if the people in the United States thought it right to interest themselves in indigenous races it would only be proper for Britain to say she claimed the same right and asked what was the position with regard to the colored men in southern United States. He thought that ought to be stated in the Commons.

Jewish Deserters Given Prison Term

(Continued From Page 1)

Jews in London deeply resented the fact that Jewish soldiers who deserted from the exiled Polish army because of ill-treatment were court martialed. They pointed out that Jewish soldiers did not desert because they intended to desert the anti-Axis cause but because the officers in the exiled Polish army were anti-Semitists.

The delegates, therefore, demanded that court martial of the convicted be held publicly so that there might be a possibility of public supervision of the trials. In addition, they requested that Jewish soldiers in the exiled Polish army be given the opportunity to join other anti-Axis units if they so desire.

Press Comments

Sunday, April 23

THE SECOND FRONT AND ANGLO-AMERICAN ANXIETY

ASAHI—The war situation in Europe now presents a very complex aspect with the anti-Axis forces seriously considering the formation of the second front. Noteworthy, in this connection, is the conspicuous contrast between the anxiety and fretfulness of the Anglo-Americans and the absolute calmness and serenity of Germany who is confident in her own fighting strength. In addition, the situation is made all the more complex and singular because of the silence on the part of the Soviet Union.

The extreme restlessness and anxiety of the Anglo-Americans has been revealed in different forms and on various occasions of late, such as, for instance, the intensification of their pressure on the neutral nations, the blind bombing attacks on North France, Belgium, and on the Holy City of Rome.

These measures may be regarded as being manifestations of the enemy's anxiety and fretfulness due to lack of confidence in the success of the planned Europe invasion rather than indications of its preparations for the second front.

To make the position of the United States and Britain more complex, the Soviet Union is behaving in such a manner as to increase their suspicions and doubt about her. The anxiety and restlessness of the Anglo-Americans lie in the very fact that they are now obliged to carry out a dangerous task in spite of the awkward position in which they have been placed relative to their relations with the Soviet Union.

The Anglo Americans have exerted great efforts to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union on all political and strategic questions prior to the formation of the second front. The results, however, have turned out to be quite disappointing. Following the Teheran Conference, the cooperation between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union weakened. This has been proved by the Soviet Union's recognition of the Badoglio regime, which was made without the understanding of the Anglo-Americans, and her actual refusal to cooperate with the Anglo-Americans in their policy toward Turkey. On the contrary, the Soviet Union seems to be anxious to promote the friendly relations with Turkey.

The anxiety and restlessness on the part of the Anglo-Americans must be sought in the fact that they are now compelled to form a second front in face of this delicate political situation.

On the other hand, Germany is now calmly awaiting the formation of the second front for she sees in such a military operation an excellent chance to deal a fatal blow to the enemy. We know nothing more admirable and reliable than the calm and serene attitude in which Germany is now watching the development of the European war situation.

SWISS PAPER POINTS OUT DANGER TO LEDO ROUTE

La Suisse Points Out Grave Situation Facing Stilwell by Imminence of Rupture

Domei

ZURICH, April 20.—Pointing to the imminence of the isolation of the Ledo road by the advance of the Japanese Forces, the Swiss paper La Suisse in an article today described the grave situation facing Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Deputy Commander of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia.

Allowing that Stilwell succeeded in his operations in the Upper Irrawaddy sector, the paper opined, he would be "unable to offset" all the "deplorable defeats" suffered by the British on the Indian front although he still cherishes the hope to recapture the Burma Road.

The paper pointed out that the Japanese were in a position to reach Ledo before Stilwell's forces.

Meanwhile, it said that the British were pressing costly efforts in the Brahmaputra River area to stem the advance of the Japanese Forces, but should the Japanese succeed in reaching the river the result would create a "disastrous political effect on the whole Indian situation."

BRITISH OIL GRAB SCORED

Delegates in U.S. Trying to Control Market, Says Moffett

Domei

AMSTERDAM, April 22.—James Moffett, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, declared, according to the British news service, that the British representatives at the oil negotiations in Washington were making strenuous efforts to preserve their cartel control of "the oil resources in the world" and of the markets.

"Is it not unbearable", Moffett said, "that the American oil companies east of the Suez receive orders from the British oil companies as to which quantities they may produce and sell."

He added that the American firms ought to be permitted to do their business in the interest of the United States without control or interference by British companies.

'We Kicked the British Back, It Was Fun To Watch Them Flee,' Says Indian Fighter

Domei

RANGOON, April 20.—The officers and men of the Indian National Army in the Indo-Burma border area are convinced that Britain can be defeated.

The morale of these officers and men is higher than that of two months ago, as reinforcements are arriving daily, while the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces maintain a steady vigil and are ready to carry on the war to the finish.

Statements by some of the brave sons of India speak for themselves.

Sergeant C. Das stated, "We have shown and are still going to show the British what they are up against. India beckons us to return and we are returning. Our comrades who dedicated their lives in the latest battle of independence have shown us how glorious it is for us to die for our motherland."

Private T. Ram declared, "It was fun for us to watch the British flee. We kicked them back, but we are not satisfied yet. Why? Because they are still in India."

"The war of independence will be long and hard, but the Indian National Army is prepared for it. There are more bloody battles to come, and more sacrifices to be made until India is completely cleared of the British," asserted Lieutenant Rao.

Corporal F. Sen said, "'Delhi ku' (On to Delhi) were the last words of my comrade before he died. It is so quiet here and I do not like it. I am itching for action to lick those British."

U.S. COURT TO TRY 30 ON SEDITION CHARGE

Group Accused of Conspiracy—Case Biggest of Kind in America Since War

Special

LISBON, April 20.—Thirty persons branded by the United States Government as conspirators will go before the bar of the Federal Court tomorrow in a sedition trial, charged with plotting to establish a National Socialist Party in the United States, according to a Washington dispatch.

The trial, which is the biggest of its kind since the United States entered the war, climaxes nearly two years of preparation by the government whose bill of particulars charges that the defendants conspired to undermine the faith of the American people in their leaders and arouse the members of the United States armed forces to "insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny and refusal of duty."

Two women were listed with the 28 men as defendants.

Among the charges against the defendants is one that they had spread stories alleging that President Roosevelt and Congress "sold out" the country and that the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was "deliberately invited" to plunge the United States into war.

If convicted, the defendants will face possible maximum penalties of ten years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine each. It is believed that the trial will last two to four months.

Azad Hind Regime Is Set to Advance Into Motherland

(Continued From Page 1)

explained the just and impartial motives of Japan, but on the other hand the British have resorted to false propaganda to arouse fear among the Indians regarding the Japanese.

With the progress of the war situation, however, the Indians have come to realize the genuine sincerity of the Japanese Forces. Everywhere, the Japanese troops are being enthusiastically welcomed by the Indian population who are showing splendid cooperation.

Q: Please explain the policy of the administration of liberated territories.

A: The administration is endeavoring to adapt itself to the peculiarities of the liberated regions and will avoid making any radical changes.

Q: What is the policy toward religion and the caste system?

A: Religion is solely the right of individuals and the Government does not intend to interfere. The misconception held by many that a strict caste system exists in India, is the product of vicious British propaganda based on their "divide-and-rule" policy.

I wish to point out here that the Indian masses were sacrificed at the expense of a few privileged Indians under British rule, but we will liberate these masses. Hence, I am firmly convinced that together with the political revolution there must also be a great social revolution.

Heavy Gun Duel

Special

LISBON, April 21.—British and German long-range guns engaged in a lively duel lasting about one hour shortly before midnight last night, says a London dispatch.

DEWEY ATTACKED BY ARAB JOURNALS

Governor's Demand for Opening of Palestine to Jews Rapped by Falastin

Special

LISBON, April 22.—Governor Thomas Dewey of New York was severely attacked by the Arab papers in Palestine for his speech made at the outset of the presidential campaign in which he demanded the opening of the Palestine frontiers to all the Jews in the world, according to a Beirut dispatch.

The Arab newspaper, Falastin, declared, "Palestine is not a propaganda object for presidential elections in the United States because the country remains to be Arab and remains closed to Jews."

Dewey, Warren Favored

Special

LISBON, April 21.—A Dewey-Warren combination appeared to be favored by Republican leaders for the makeup of the ticket which the Party would submit to the nation, a Washington dispatch disclosed.

Some members of the Party's National and Arrangements Committees asserted that the tide was running toward Governor Thomas Dewey of New York for the presidential place on the slate, and Governor Earl Warren of California for the vice-presidential niche, but a few figured that there may be some shifts in the current before it reaches the nomination conclave, starting in Chicago on June 26.

Colonel R. B. Creager of Texas reiterated that he was confident that Dewey and Warren would be chosen, and that Dewey would be selected on the first ballot. Robert Burroughs of New Hampshire, who supported Wendell Willkie before he stepped out of the competition, told newsmen that the trend seemed to be toward Dewey for nomination on the initial roll call.

Meanwhile, "currently Dewey and Warren seem to be the popular choice," stated William Reichel of California, adding that "a ticket representing the East and West topped by men of experience in governmental affairs would not fail to be popular."

U.S. Leaders Urge Ban on Diplomats

(Continued From Page 1)

concerning the economic pressure exerted upon them by the Anglo-Americans as well as the recent cancellation of diplomatic privileges which were carried out contrary to international law by the British Government are still continuing, according to the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman.

He declared that no confirmation has been received yet that England had received the final reply of the Swedish Government, but the spokesman pointed out that the Anglo-Americans have been informed of the Swedish as well as the Turkish point of view.

Connecting the English measure against diplomats with the economic pressure, he asserted that the diplomatic missions of neutral countries in London because of the cancellation of courier and code facilities are unable to obtain instructions from Stockholm, Ankara, Madrid, or Lisbon.

He stated that Berlin circles opined that the British have rendered the Soviet Union a great service by the new measure for it practically eliminated the activity of the exile governments in London and that Moscow has now obtained the monopoly for itself for its actions and agitation in Serbia and Poland, for instance, because the London emigrant groups can no longer contact their followers in these territories.

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Japanese Air Forces Bomb Foe Airfields At Sian and Kanyang

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 23.—Crack units of the Imperial Japanese Air Forces in two waves yesterday attacked the enemy airfield at Sian, Shensi Province, at 9 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. Defying enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, the Japanese bomber units heavily blasted the enemy barracks, hangars and other military establishments before returning to their base safely. Another Japanese Air Unit also surprise-raided the enemy airfield at Kanyang, in the same province, 25 kilometers northwest of Sian, on the same day, and blasted the runway.

NIPPON THREATENS ENEMY OIL SOURCE

Loss of Imphal Area Will Force Britain to Draw From Arabia, Says Reich Expert

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BERLIN, April 20.—With the advance of the Japanese Forces into the Kohima and Imphal regions of India, Great Britain now faces the loss of the Ledo oil-fields along the Brahmaputra River, not far from Kohima fortress, which is the only oil producing area in India. In the event of such an occurence, Britain will be forced to obtain its oil supply from distant Arabia to meet the demand in India, according to an article written by Hermann Luft, an authority on Burma, in the April 16 issue of the Berliner Lokalanzeiger.

Mr. Luft's article, substantially is as follows;

"Imphal is the central point in the first line of Indian defense. When this line is pierced there remains only the second defense line of the Brahmaputra river, beyond which stretches the vast Bengal plain.

"General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India has declared that the Imphal line will be defended at all costs. He is now desperately trying to augment British-Indian strength to fight a decisive battle with air and tank units against the Japanese troops advancing toward Imphal. The object of the Imphal offensive is not merely to occupy the city but is also believed to aim at cutting off the British rear supply lines and to cause confusion among the British-Indian troops in the region.

"The Japanese Forces are now advancing toward Imphal from three directions—north, south and east. The sole enemy rear communication line from Imphal now being maintained is the road running to Silchar in the west. But this is a most difficult road, and as Japanese air units are concentrating their attacks on this artery, it is now almost impossible to use. Imphal was the foremost base for the British forces that attempted to recover Burma. But now, turned into a fortress for the defense of India, it is facing imminent destruction.

"An extremely unfavorable development for Britain is the fact that the Ledo oil-fields on the Brahmaputra River are not far distant from Kohima fortress. With the fall of this stronghold, Britain is now in the disadvantageous position of being forced to obtain its oil supply from distant Arabia."

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OUR FLIERS' FEATS AMAZE U.S. AIRMAN

Guadalcanal Veteran Praises Death-Defying Tactics of Nippon Air Units

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 20.—The death-defying tactics of the Japanese airmen are apparently causing dismay among enemy airmen, declared Major Conradi, assistant army air attache to the United States Legation here, who recently arrived from Washington. He told newspapermen today that he had participated in more than 45 air battles during the Guadalcanal campaign and each time the matchless heroism of the Japanese airmen had been a source of amazement to him.

Recounting his experience with the Japanese Air Units, Conradi said:

"The Japanese are superb pilots. They are especially good at frontal attack which requires a fixed fighting technique. The Japanese Air Units are tough customers to deal with because of their bull-dog tenacity. It is a source of amazement to me how indifferent they are to death. They often adopt the method of dashing their planes against American planes straight from above and going down together.

"In the early days of the Solomons campaign, the food at the front was extremely bad. We had to depend entirely on canned foods. Moreover, malaria played havoc among the men. We had no quinine because all the quinine-producing centers had been seized by the Japanese. There was a queer tropical disease which harassed us sorely.

"The scientific equipment of our bombers is quite excellent, especially our bomb-sights and navigating apparatus. As our up-to-date planes are all equipped with wireless navigating apparatuses, they can blind-fly with unimpaired efficiency. They have been used in the recent raids on Germany but the 'Flying Fortresses' being employed in the Pacific area are of a newer type than those operating over Europe."

Wuhan War Office Abolished

Domei

NANKING, April 20.—The National Government of China decided, today, to abolish the Wuhan Military Office, the duties of which will be taken over by the newly-organized Wuhan Pacification Office to be headed by Yang Fa-i, who will concurrently retain his post as Governor of Hupeh Province.

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JOURNALS STRESS STRONG AXIS TIES

Meeting of Joint Technical Bodies Seen Significant; P.I. Mission Hailed

The meeting of the Joint Technical Commissions of the Tripartite Pact on April 15 and the arrival in Japan of the Special Mission from the Philippines were featured in the editorials of the leading newspapers in Tokyo during the week beginning from April 14.

Other important topics of press comments were: the Indian campaign of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces, the problem of the second front in Europe, the Anglo-American pressure on neutrals, the Badoglio regime issue, the proposed visit of U.S. Vice-President Henry Wallace to Chungking and the increasing opposition between the United States and Britain. Greater stress was placed on domestic affairs by the majority of papers due to lack of any diplomatic issues of major importance during the week, and also because of the absence of any big events in the situation of armed contests both in East Asia and Europe.

Taking up the meeting in Tokyo of the Joint Technical Commissions of the Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy, the Asahi considers that it was held at an opportune moment which makes it all the more effective for all intents and purposes, and offers congratulations for its apparent success. After pointing out the fact that the great object of Asiatic emancipation has been smoothly progressing in East Asia and that the time is now ripe for the realization of a second front attempt in Europe, the journal declares: "At this momentous time, the relations among the three leading Axis nations are being consolidated through the actions of their joint technical bodies. The work of the commissions certainly sheds a bright light for the future success of the Axis nations."

Victory Will Be Ours

Commenting on the same subject, the Mainichi warns the public not to underestimate the enemy's power. "Although the enemy camp is faced by utter confusion," says the paper, "it behooves us to consolidate further our own camp so that ultimate victory will be undoubtedly ours." The Tokyo Shimbun dwells on the providential decree that promises ultimate victory to the Axis. It says that the prevailing perfect cooperation among the three leading Axis nations is indication of Divine aid and that the recent meeting of the Joint Technical Commissions is but a manifestation of this providential assistance.

The journal points out as a corollary to the above that there prevails disunity and mutual distrust among the anti-Axis nations which testifies to the absence of Divine aid on their side. "It is highly satisfactory," the paper says, "that a perfect agreement has been reached among the leading Axis Powers regarding the concrete problems of common defense and the prosecution of the war and that an unshakable war policy has been reaffirmed by the parties concerned .. Our victory has been assured by Destiny, although our iron unity certainly deserves it."

All newspapers hailed the arrival of the Special Mission from the Philippines. Taking up the role of the Philippines in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia, the Asahi declares that Japan fully realizes the gravity of the part to be played by the Republic of the Philippines in waging the current war and asks for further cooperation on the part of the Filipinos to attain the common object, namely, to crush the Anglo-American Powers.

The Mainichi points out that the best possible man was selected by President Jose P. Laurel for the Special Ambassador in the person of Benigno S. Aquino and that the time of the visit of the Special Mission is very opportune. After describing the existing war situation in East Asia, the paper states that at this critical moment it is highly desirable that the leaders of the Philippines should see Japan's firm determination to win final victory.

P.I. Has Vital War Role

The Yomiuri-Hochi also explains the important significance of the Special Mission and says: "There will be no stability in East Asia and the Philippines will not be able to enjoy fully the fruit of its independence without the successful termination of the Pacific War. It is imperative for both Japan and the Philippines that they should further perfect their cooperation in waging the war so that they will see the glory of victory and eternal prosperity in East Asia." The Tokyo Shimbun dwells on the developments made by the Philippines after declaring its independence and points out the importance of its role in the present war. The paper expresses its conviction that the visit of the Special Mission will further consolidate the existing friendly ties and collaboration between Japan and the Philippine Republic and thus contribute to the successful consummation of the war.

As regards the progress of the war on the East Asia fronts, the Yomiuri-Hochi takes up the Indian campaign and explains the position of India as the supply base of Britain by taking up detailed statistical figures. After stressing the importance of India as the enemy's supply base, the paper declares that there is an old Indian saying that he who controls Bengal will control India, and that the importance of the present operations around Imphal will be realized insofar as the Imperial Forces have advanced to such an extent that this treasured region is only within a stone's throw from our position.

Taking up the problem of the second front, the Asahi points out the preparations that have been made by the Anglo-Americans as well as the superior military forces of Germany now waiting to deal a fatal blow to the invasion troops. The paper stresses the undaunted determination of the Reich to check the invaders at all cost and expresses its confidence that the Germans can easily repulse their enemy, by explaining in detail the unexcelled military strategy of the German command and the bravery of the Reich troops. The daily concludes: "We are convinced that if the enemy undertakes a second front landing in Europe, they will face a second Dunkirk."

The same problem is taken up by the Tokyo Shimbun which is interested to see what will be the outcome of the proposed second front, declaring that the proposed invasion has been declared for so long that it has become a matter of special international interest, for the Axis as well as the anti-Axis nations.

Anglo-U.S.-Soviet Conflict

The Asahi comments on the Anglo-American demand to Turkey regarding her exports to Germany, and explains its special significance as follows: "The significance of the enemy's interference does not lie in their demand for the stoppage of Turkish chrome ore exports to Germany. This is nothing compared with the revelation, which has been brought to light by such interference, of the historic and fundamental conflict of interests between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union.

"There is absolutely no reason why the Soviet Union should remain unconcerned over such pressure by the Anglo-Americans on a nation so close to Soviet territory. True, Turkey has been maintaining a firm stand against coercive measures because of her fundamental policy of strict neutrality in the present world conflict, but she certainly takes into consideration the existing disunity and conflicting interests among the three leading nations of the anti-Axis group. Thus, the firm attitude of Turkey is an indication of the growing opposition between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union."

The Tokyo Shimbun explains why the Anglo-American nations have been applying pressure on neutral countries only to be spurned by them. The paper believes that this is due to the increasing dissatisfaction in both the United States and Britain regarding their diplomatic policies which have led these countries into deeper waters and that in order to appease their dissatisfied peoples, these nations have attempted to apply pressure on leading neutrals such as Turkey, Spain and Eire. The journal cannot understand why such a foolish policy so certain of failure should be adopted by the Anglo-Americans. The paper concludes: "But at any rate the enemy are frantic in their attempt to end the war as quickly as possible, and the more frantic they become the longer the war will last and the more outrageous actions will be adopted by them. Their pressure on the neutrals will certainly be continued with redoubled vigor."

That part of U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's speech on April 9 relating to the declaration of the Moscow Conference, is taken up by the Yomiuri-Hochi which finds in it a special significance indicating the ever-widening rift between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union. "Hull is trying to hide the existing opposition between the Anglo-Saxons and the Soviets the paper continues, "but his reference to the Moscow declaration regarding the problem of the Badoglio regime has glaringly exposed this opposition. The opposition is a grim reality which never can be covered up."

Grave Political Crisis

The paper also points out with special emphasis the existence of differences of views regarding the proposed establishment of a democratic regime in Southern Italy among the anti-Axis nations, and that the problem of the Badoglio regime is not a mere local Italian issue but represents an intense international rivalry of stupendous importance in the Mediterranean area. The paper adds: "This conflict is decisive for the Anglo-Americans. Having met a stalemate in military operations, they have again met a grave political crisis in the Mediterranean area because of their opposition against the Soviet Union."

King Victor Emmanuel's recent announcement regarding his pledge to designate his powers to his son, Crown Prince Umberto, is taken up by the Tokyo Shimbun which believes that the announcement clearly indicates the fact that the Badoglio regime has totally become a puppet of the Anglo-Americans, whose existence will offer an interesting reference in predicting the future course of other similar puppet governments.

The Tokyo Shimbun points out the diplomatic "slump" of the Anglo-Americans in recent months and ascribes this fact to the lack of confidence in them on the part of the nations of the world. "They seem to forget," the paper says, "that no nation puts any confidence in them so that however they may revise the Atlantic Charter or whatever new policies they may adopt, they will not be able to change the situation. If the American leaders have lost the sense of self-direction in their diplomatic matters, it is because their imperialistic designs have met with big reverses. It is because the Soviet Union perceives clearly their ambition for world control that Moscow is pursuing an independent diplomatic course and is building up its own diplomatic ground in Europe." The same paper takes up the oil problem in Western Asia which, in the opinion of the journal, will create the cause of another world war in the future.

U.S. Vice-President Wallace's proposed visit to Chungking is taken up by the Mainichi. The paper thinks that Roosevelt's real object in dispatching Wallace to Chungking is to wipe out British influence from the Chiang-controlled areas in China. Both Churchill and Roosevelt wish to make China a colony, the paper says, but the United States has an advantage over Britain in that she has a vast supply of goods with which she can entice Chungking.

The Asahi believes that the situation has turned in favor of Chungking in the relations between the United States and Chungking and that whereas that regime has always been forced to make appeals to America, this time it is America's turn to make an appeal to Chiang. This, in the opinion of the paper, is shown by Wallace's proposed visit to China.

Amity and Hospitality Hold Sway

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo helps himself to some refreshment as Special Ambassador Benigno S. Aquino smilingly looks on at the tea party held on Saturday by the Embassy of the Philippine Republic to honor their Special Envoy and his suite from their homeland. The charming hostess in the picture is Miss Teresita Vargas, daughter of the Philippine Ambassador.

EXPLOSIONS FATAL TO CHIANG MISSION

Many Officers Killed or Hurt When Blasts Rock Bombay During Inspection Tour

Domei

CANTON, April 22.—Several hundred members of the Chungking army who were inspecting the harbor area around Bombay were injured or killed outright by an explosion which occurred there on April 14, according to the New Delhi correspondent of the Chung Ying Jih Pao of Chungking.

"Representatives of the Chungking forces stationed at the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in southeast Asia were being shown around the harbor area of Bombay by liaison officers of the Chungking forces when flames suddenly shot up from one of the vessels," said the correspondent. "In a moment, terrific sounds of explosions followed in quick succession. An estimate has put the number of persons killed or injured at several hundred.

Among the victims of the explosions were Captain Tso Ma-li, liaison officer of the Chungking navy, who was killed, and two other Chungking officers, a major-general who headed the liaison officers of the Chungking forces, and a lieutenant-commander of the Chungking navy, both of whom were injured.

The cause of the explosions has not yet been ascertained.

Explosions in Bombay

Special

LISBON, April 21.—Two ammunition explosions caused by the fire which started on April 14 aboard a ship anchored in Bombay and which raged for more than 36 hours are estimated as causing 1,000 casualties, according to a Bombay dispatch.

The fire originated in a ship at the dock and spread to some ammunition causing two violent explosions. The flames later spread to the congested part of the city and several thousand persons lost their homes. Over 1,000 persons were injured.

Meanwhile, according to a Government communique issued soon afterward the death toll in the explosions and fire reached 336 including 86 who died in the hospital.

AZAD HIND DAY FETED BY INDIANS IN SHONAN

Press Chief Reviews Achievements of I.N.A.; More Volunteers Join Army

Special

SHONAN, April 22.—A large gathering of Indians yesterday observed the Provisional Government of Azad Hind Day at the Greater East Asia Theater here.

Director Sivaram of the Indian Press Office under whose auspices the meeting was held recounted the achievements of the Free India Government during the past six months and stated that he was proud to address them from the same platform where the historic declaration of the formation of the Government was made by Subhas Chandra Bose exactly half a year ago.

Newsreels showing the activities of the Netaji brought the meeting to a close.

Earlier in the day, prayers for the speedy success of the Indian Independence Movement were offered in all Indian places of worship, while additional groups of Indian volunteers were sent to various training camps of the Indian National Army.

NORTH CHINA SEEN AS INDUSTRIAL HUB

Yamamoto Predicts Great Activities During Current Year Following Inspection Tour

Domei

PEKING, April 23.—Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry, in a press interview given at the Grand Hotel de Peking on April 21 predicted great industrial activities of North China during the current fiscal year.

"The industries here differ from those of Japan Proper in that they require the cooperation of the Chinese people in various respects," he stated. "In consideration of our experience last year, we conducted at the beginning of the current year a minute investigation of all affairs bearing on the industrial development to be realized in the present year throughout North China.

"Side by side with our efforts for the industrial development here, we are also doing our best to solve all questions concerning the transportation of necessary materials which are closely connected with the increase of our fighting strength.

"Generally speaking, the results of my trip of inspection here in North China have been satisfactory, and I believe that we shall be able to realize the results aimed at for the current year relative to the increase of our fighting strength and the promotion of the people's welfare here.

"In order to attain these results, close cooperation between the Japanese and the Chinese interests concerned is indispensable. It is also desirable that all Japanese parties concerned must study the actual condition of North China from a new point of view. Meanwhile, the Chinese parties concerned should also exercise necessary efforts to facilitate the cooperation between the Chinese and the Japanese interests.

"Successful prosecution of industrial policies is not very easy unless accompanied by necessary cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural circles. For the removal of the bottleneck in the industrial world here, necessary instructions have been given already by the specialists, who accompanied me on my present trip of inspection, and I hope to see some improvements in this respect.

"During my inspection, I discovered that better results could be realized through the adjustment of the system to promote the well being of the operatives. At the same time, it is very desirable that Japanese workers in the service of different State-subsidized companies should always work in close cooperation with Chinese workers.

"I entertain great expectations of the light metal production by means of alumina here for we have an abundant supply of this excellent material in North China."

NIPPON DELEGATE LEAVES FOR MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Seo's New Discovery Will Be Announced at China Meeting, Declares Dr. Hayashi

Dr. Haruo Hayashi, honorary professor of the Medical Department of Tokyo Imperial University, on his way from Tokyo to Shanghai as one of the representatives from Japan to the Third East Asiatic Medical Conference to be held in Nanking and Shanghai from April 25 to 29, declared at Fukuoka on Saturday that the Medical Conference will also include representatives of Burma and probably Java.

Among the numerous reports to be read at the conference, he stated that of Professor Seo of Chiba Medical University deserves special attention of the medical circles of the world as he is expected to announce the results of his unique experiment on the injection in the artery of a certain chemical which has never been tried in any other country.

Dr. Hayashi left Fukuoka for Shanghai the following afternoon.

Central News Bolstered

Domei

NANKING, April 20.—To strengthen the functions of the Central News Agency and also to effectuate activities in thought warfare, the Publicity Ministry of the National Government of China announced today the appointments of Publicity Vice-Minister Kuo Hsiu-feng and Hu Ying-chou as president and vice-president respectively of the Central News Agency. Chao Mu-ju, former president, has been made chairman of the Board of Directors of the Agency, holding concurrently the post of vice-presidency of the Chunghua Ji Pao.

THE NAVY

By
TOYOO IWATA
(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

PART VII: THE NAVAL COLLEGE

While Masato Tani is away from the college I wish to state my impressions and comments on this naval college. To confess, I contemplated showing the whole picture by describing Masato's life at Etajima, but I realized I could not do it. Its institution was too large and complicated to do it: its content was too deep and peculiar.

To visit this college, you should enter from the sea, not from the land. The main entrance faces the sea; it is an unusual one, having only a landing and wooden palings. Those who are qualified to call at this college, however, should enter through this front gate on the naval cutters. As for me, of course, I called on it by bus through the back gate facing a bank-building, therefore, I am doubtful as to whether I am really qualified to make any comments or to state my opinions on this college. The rules of the college are strict and it never allows random visits.

First of all, upon entering, you will be much surprised at the beauty of its surroundings, the Cadet Building in red and white, the huge green lawn and the mountains of Nomi Island are seen through the dense pine-groves. Then you will be surprised at the cleanliness of the surroundings, and also of the fact that there is no one strolling or standing around. You will be struck with the action of the cadets in white uniform, in perfect and strict order. Then you will find yourself in a solemn atmosphere here as if you were in a garden of some monastery hearing the bells ringing. You are apt to receive the impression of being in a Trappist Monastery—everything about the environment and the people are so commandment-like, so chaste and self-effacing.

But it is merely a sentiment which any one who steps through the back gate holds. Here exists a belief but not a religious faith. Is it necessary for the cadets to learn religious love and self-sacrifice? No, they are already naval officers; their lives are already devoted to the country.

To enhance their spirit, they hold such sports as climbing Mt. Misen at Miyajima and "Sotantei," All-boats-out. In the former game every cadet climbs at a stretch a mile-long stone steps, leading to the top of the mountain. It is so steep that even the most energetic cadet is exhausted half way. But upon the honor of the division they have to reach the goal, even if they have to carry strugglers on their backs if there are any. "Sotantei," All-boats-out, is also painful; in the severest winter season under the command of the Superior, they lower the heavy cutter and row 2,000 meters and then return. This is also painful and hard practice. When the late Commander Hirose was a cadet here, they held both games on one day; it must have been indeed more than the penance Saint Mongaku had done.

Of course this is not an ordinary college; here something spiritual is overflowing. Then is it a kind of a seminary or a private school? No, it is not. Students are never led by a single character. Together with something spiritual, science is much valued. The hours given to the cadets for studying science are very great, and apparatuses many. However, there is a difference between this college and a monastery or a seminary. Heated arguments on the pros and cons of emphasis on the moral culture as compared to the intellectual, you will find at other schools but not here. In short, the Naval College is a special one, perhaps it should be called a true school.

And yet here in this severe and strict school "self-government" among cadets is carried out, and this spirit is highly called for: self government, self-control and self-respect are the traditions of seventy long years in this college. Here is one of the reasons why there exists a close vertical relationship of the Buntai-system (division-system) on one hand and a horizontal relationship, that is, the intercourse among the fellow-cadets, which continues until death draws them apart on the other.

The naval discipline and morals, traditions and pride all are maintained and handed down among the cadets who are organized with the upper-classmen at the helm, and forty members to a division. "Upon the honor of the division the cadets must gain victory in the games, control themselves and maintain the college order. The division-system, mixing the upper-class cadets with the lower is considered an invention of a superior mind. The instructors are mere guardians of this system, just looking over them with much love and care. I suppose the Naval College corresponds to a fleet and the Buntai, "divisions" to the war vessels.

The distinctions between the upper-class and the lower-class cadets have many peculiarities which can be found in no other school. The upper-class cadets are greater not only because they are merely elders but because also they are really and essentially greater. The years and months of drills and trainings speak for themselves. For instance, in the spring and autumn many boys and girls visit the Naval College from Kure, Hiroshima or some other parts. In such cases, cadets No. 4 seem somewhat restless but cadets No. 1 look quite unconcerned. We can clearly see there a distinction between a novice and a senior; here the naval cryptology calling the world "the mundane" has an interesting meaning.

It is of course natural that anything effeminate should be excluded here; it is not only to hold faith in gaining a sure victory but also to possess manly self-control based upon a strong will and intellect. To stand out stoutly to the uttermost of one's power or to adjust one's dress and form are all manifestations of manliness.

Everyone is sure to notice a golden tradition shining over this spirit and system, but no one can tell who established it.

Let's trace the history of this college. It was first established at Tsukiji, Tokyo, in the second year of Meiji under the name of the "Naval Drilling Seminary," and later changed to the "Marine School" and then to the "Naval College." In the 21st year of Meiji, it was transferred to Etajima, Hiroshima Prefecture. It seemed unlikely that the first President, Sumiyoshi Kawamura, laid the foundation for the traditions. Then did the first president at Etajima, Shinanojo Arichi, make them? No, not he either. The cadets were removed to Etajima on board the ship, Tokyo Maru, and while the school buildings were being completed, they were trained on the ship. Therefore, you may imagine that they were all of somewhat in pioneer spirit. But in those days the traditions which can be seen at present had already been established. The division-system about which I mentioned so often before, had already existed in the earliest period of the "Marine School." The self-governing spirit had appeared in those days too, though faintly. The origin of the games of "Pole battle" and "Sotantei," "Boat Races" or All-boats-out, seemed very old; no one knew who invented them. Then is the seventy long years' history of the college merely that of trying to preserve and defend such traditions? No, for instance "the Five Introspections" which I mentioned before is one of the daily routines which the officers of the Lieutenant-Commander class at present do not know. To write comments on the work records at week-ends seems also to have begun recently. During the long period there were many alternations and abolitions and revisions, but the foundation and the essence were firm. It was like a main river gathering many small streams and growing larger.

In short, the traditions at the Naval College were old and yet new. From the first president to the present president no one particularly hoisted a banner nor performed a great reformation. Here, we can acknowledge the mystery of the tradition, and the right way of dealing with it; it is unnecessary to seek the origin of the tradition. The origin probably may have dated from the far more remote age before the "Naval Drilling Seminary." However, I want to mention especially that the main body of the holders and successors of the tradition exists in the cadets themselves both in the past and in the present. It is true that the Naval College at the earliest period was modelled upon the English Naval Academy and that they employed some Englishmen, a certain Douglas and others. It is true that they learned naval strategy from them but it must not be forgotten that it was only an employment-relationship and never more. The naval authorities at that time had lofty views and pride. Those Englishmen were, so to speak, mere teachers of "Noh Songs" (Utai) or "Go" (Japanese checkers). The technics they may have learned from them but not the spirit. However, it was only a short period that they learned "the technics" from them and thereafter those Englishmen remained merely as English language teachers and the last teacher left Etajima about two years ago.

Kenkichi Ichijima Dies

Kenkichi Ichijima, 85, widely known by the pen-name Shunjo, honorary director of Waseda University and former member of the House of Representatives, died on April 21 at his home in Higashi-Gokencho, Ushigome. The funeral service will be held at 1 p.m. today at his residence.

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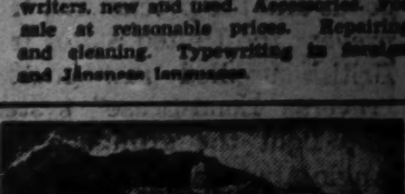

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TOKYO, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1944

The Yasukuni Festival

In the traditional hushed, all-unifying, all-purifying darkness at Yasukuni Shrine last night were held this spring's ceremonies for the deification of Japan's heroic fighting men who have given their lives for the nation. With these enshrinement rites over, today will see the beginning of this year's Extraordinary Spring Grand Festival of Yasukuni Shrine. This occasion of rendering honor to the nation's heroic war dead will serve not only to recall to the nation's mind the glorious deeds of those who have been enshrined but will also serve to demonstrate once again the unique spirit which constitutes one of the outstanding traits in the invincible character of the Japanese nation.

The simple but profoundly solemn ceremonies which were held last night certainly were not observed without emotion. The fathers, mothers, widows, and children who lined the path leading to the Inner Sanctuary as the Holy Ark bearing the spirits of the heroic dead passed slowly before them, must have experienced the normal human emotions over the passing of their loved ones from earthly existence to a spiritual one. For no fighting automatons are the Japanese, no unfeeling robots who send their sons to death without feeling. But transcending these common human emotions was manifest the even greater feeling of pride, honor, and gratitude for the privilege which these heroes have had of rendering supreme service to the cause of their Emperor. It is this unique spirit of consecration to the Emperor which makes the Japanese people willing, even eager, to send forth their men to die in battle. It is this spirit which ensures the eternal greatness which is Japan's.

This spirit arises not in small part from a clear knowledge of the ideals which the Japanese Imperial House represents, from a clear knowledge of what the nation is fighting for. The traditions of the Japanese warrior which make him say "We shall meet next at Yasukuni" to his loved ones when he leaves for the front, are not traditions of unfeeling disregard for death nor are they nurtured by blind, fanatic patriotism. They are born of faith in the unblemished character of Japanese polity, of faith in the supreme righteousness of Japan's cause. For Japanese arms have ever been employed only for the attainment of noble, clearly defined aims in issues where national existence is at stake. In each war in which Japan has been engaged, the aims for which the nation has fought have been clearly understood from the lowliest private to the highest general, from the newly enlisted sailor to the veteran admiral. Hence it is that the fighting men of Japan find the acme of their service in their entrance to Yasukuni and that the spirit of Yasukuni is a spirit of consecrated exhaltation without parallel in the rest of the world, a spirit which manifests the unique strength of peerless Japan.

The Anglo-U.S. Trade War

The open accusations made by the United States over Britain's misuse of Lend-Lease goods and the precautions taken by Britain to prevent the United States from misemploying British-supplied raw materials under the "reverse Lend-Lease" system bring starkly into light the grim aspects of the current Anglo-American trade rivalry. The fact that both the London Times and the Manchester Guardian came out almost simultaneously with acid criticisms of the general Lend-Lease set-up serves to indicate anew that this commercial competition is already characterized by intense bitterness, suspicion and ill-will.

Both of these journals make the painful admission that the United States has already taken over some of the former British markets in consequence of the restrictions contained in the White Paper communicated to the United States in September 1941 which sets forth the measures adopted by the British Government to guard against the misapplication of the Lend-Lease materials for purposes other than war. Although the obvious implication of this statement is that similar restrictions along the lines of the British White Paper should also be made binding on the United States under the bilateral agreement now being negotiated between the two Governments or that the restrictions should, in all fairness, be relaxed, it is very doubtful how such measures could improve the prospects of British trade.

The loss by Britain of her former markets to the United States is one of the symptoms of her declining power in both the economic and political fields, a trend which has been hastened with the opening of the European War in 1939. Pitted against the overwhelming force of the Axis, Britain has been compelled to convert her entire industrial structure to munitions production. Not a single important peace-time export industry has been spared in this conversion process before the imperious demands of the war, while all her available manpower and shipping have also been concentrated in the prosecution of the war. The fact that the British had reportedly re-exported American-made Lend-Lease goods in the early stages of the European War in order to maintain their foreign markets is in itself damning evidence that they are not in a position now to manufacture sufficient export commodities.

Galling as must be the thought of condescending to American economic power, the British can not expect during the course of the current war to compete with the United States on an equal footing in the field of foreign trade. They lack that marginal manpower, equipment and raw materials which might be diverted in sufficient quantities for a fierce trade war with the United States. Britain's economic withdrawal from Argentina several months ago and her present inability to liquidate the ever-mounting Latin American and British dominion credit balances in London by manufacturing and shipping consumers' and producers' goods to these countries is a definite indication of the tremendous strain put on her industries by the war.

The United States, bent on becoming the master of the globe, will no doubt carry the trade war more and more into Britain's traditional spheres of influence, as she has done in the Levant and in India where President Roosevelt has dispatched numerous technical missions. While the London Times might well complain over the one-sided view of the American people who resent British efforts to maintain—let alone expand—their trade, it must be remembered too that the British have also long looked upon international trade as their exclusive privilege. The bigoted, insane economic policies of Britain, no less than those of the United States have been one of the causes responsible for the present war. It is against such policies—the bloody struggle for markets and exploitation by the Anglo-Americans of the people and territories which are under their control—that Japan is fighting so that, as the Joint Declaration of the Greater East-Asiatic Nations declares, all nations may have free access to the world's markets and raw materials.

Thicker Than Blood

There are some rivers joined at the head, but flowing more and more apart as they proceed. There are others originating in hostile regions, but running close together in merry companionship through the plains which they fertilize. There are brothers born of the same parents and yet by nature at odds one with another, while there are friends born at the ends of the earth, who yet stick closer together than brothers.

"Blood is a peculiar fluid," and is "thicker than water." But there must be a fluid more peculiar and still thicker than blood, that binds men coming from the opposite poles of the globe and of the opposite poles of thought. Reason has not fathomed it, neither has science isolated it. As yet it has no name. It remains a great enigma unexplained, an x still to study. Like x-rays the fluid can be utilized for practical purposes, to knot in bonds of soul-fellowship individuals of various nations, and nations in various climes, in whose veins courses the blood of once hostile ancestors.—From Editorial Jottings by Dr. Inazo Nitobe.

A Year Ago Today

April 24, 1943

Unable to withstand the furious onslaught of the Japanese Forces Chungking's 24th Army Corps, which had its headquarters at Linchi in the hilly district of the Taihang Range in the South Shansi Province, today surrendered to the Japanese. In this campaign General Sun Tien-ying, commander of the newly-organized Fifth Army of the 24th Army Corps was captured along with 30,000 troops which made up the main force of the 24th Army Corps.

* * *

In order to save labor and materials, the use of dress uniforms will be suspended until the conclusion of the present war, the United States War Department announced today.

* * *

Within 24 hours, from 3 p.m. yesterday to 3 p.m. today, German and Italian submarines operating over a wide area, sank 21 enemy warships and merchantmen. According to the details released by the German High Command two destroyers, one submarine and 17 merchantships were sunk in the Mediterreanan and the Atlantic, while one transport was sunk in the Black Sea.

An Open Letter to the Indians

Grasp Significance and Reality of Greater East Asia War and Fight for Independence

By KAZUE KUWASHIMA
Chief of the Bureau of General Affairs
Koa Sohonbu (Asia Advancement General Headquarters)
Written for the Nippon Times

People of India!

I have the great pleasure of telling you of the solemn realities that are seen on the Indo-Burmese front at present.

The Indian National Army, your Army, which is cooperating with the Imperial Japanese Forces, is brave and enjoys a vigorous morale. The British Seventh Division has been quickly crushed and an annihilative result was obtained against the British 17th Division along the central Indo-Burmese border, with Tonzan and Tiddim as centers. Thus, your Indian National Army is already in India and is marching toward its final goal—Delhi.

Ever since 1600 when the East India Company was established and British exploitation of India began, what has Britain done to India? Did Britain, who regards herself as the protector of liberty and the dispenser of justice, give liberty to India? One need not turn to history to find the answer. You, the people of India, know only too well.

The course India has travelled since she was placed under British rule has been truly a history of tragedy. How many of your predecessors and forerunners made supreme sacrifices in their attempt to secure independence for India! You have inherited a history stained with the blood of martyrs who gave their lives for Indian independence. I cannot but recall the tragic way the public promise for Indian independence at the time of the First World War was trampled upon by Britain, despite the whole-hearted cooperation shown by the people of India. Independence is the primary problem to be solved by modern India, your country.

We all know by experience that liberty and freedom cannot be gained by those who sit idle. The heaven-sent opportunity is now before your very eyes. I refer to the War of Greater East Asia. This war is being bravely fought with the rebirth of Asia as its objective. Asia must be reconstructed by Asiatics. Thus, Burma has emancipated herself from British domination and proclaimed independence. The Philippines, too, has freed herself from the yoke of American rule. India, your motherland, too must gain her coveted independence.

You all know that a Provisional Government of Free India under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose was established in Shonan in 1943, and that its Indian National Army is now fighting in India for the glory and freedom of India. And the significant fact is that with the progress of the fighting it has drawn many Indian soldiers in the British lines over to its own side, thereby expanding its own fighting power. What does this signify? It shows that the blood of patriotism running in your very veins craves independence and freedom for India. The Indian National Army is advancing toward Delhi with tanks and airplanes. To Delhi! To Delhi!

That India shall secure independence is the general will of Asia. The aim and desire of Japan are to crush the Anglo-American enemies and to place India completely in your hands. Our Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo has declared, as you probably know, that all the territories occupied by the Indian National Army will be placed under the control and jurisdiction of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. According to this general policy, both the Andamans and Nicobar groups have been turned over to the Provisional Government of Free India by this country.

Indian People! Grasp the significance and reality of the Greater East Asia War! The work of securing Indian independence and freedom is progressing with an irresistible force. True, there will be many difficulties in the way of India's emancipation. You should, however, realize that the success or failure of the Indian independence movement is up to yourselves. When you are burning with a desire to drive out British rule from your own land, all future obstacles and difficulties will be overcome, and the dawn of Free India and Indian independence will certainly come.

Let me repeat: freedom cannot be gained by those who sit idle.

CHUNGKING VS. CHINESE COMMUNISTS

Collapse of Chiang Regime Schemed Through Threats

By MANABU KITSUKAWA
(From the Keikoku)

Chiang Kai-shek's slogan, "Resistance or National Ruin," has been reduced to absurdity by Nanking's entry into the war, and momentum has been gained in Chungking's weakening as popular support is slipping rapidly away.

The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that this situation has been made capital of by the Chinese Communist Party to infiltrate into Chungking's bailiwick and that a measure of success is attending the Communist machination.

By a sham pretense of harmony and collaboration with Chungking, the Communist Party is furthering its political activities toward the masses. Proof of this is to be found in the Party's platform which says, in effect, that 30 per cent of its energy must be devoted to the war and 70 per cent to domestic politics.

When the brilliant war exploits won by the Japanese Forces early in the War of Greater East Asia had the effect of creating restlessness on the part of the people in the Communist area, the Party lost no time in staging a campaign for "unity between soldiers and people." It held mass rallies everywhere and caused resolutions to be adopted for:

1. Support to the army of resistance against Japan.
2. Allegiance to the anti-Japanese regime.
3. Rejection of the Federal Reserve Bank notes.

The masses were coerced into acquiescence and offenders were ruthlessly penalized as traitors.

Strengthened Defenses

Later, when the Japanese Forces carried out punitive operations in correspondence with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, the Communists concentrated on strengthening defense and averting a crisis under the slogan, "Strong Soldiers and Simplified Administration." It was around the same period that they launched a campaign for stricture on objectivism, sectarianism and formalism—the so-called "anti-three isms" campaign.

In short, the Communists coped with the general punitive campaign by the Japanese Forces by means of evasion tactics in order to preserve resistance power.

In the meantime, an incident occurred which was of grave enough importance to compel a drastic change in the Communist activities. We refer to the dissolution of the Third International, with which the Chinese Communist Party was in blood league. There is no denying the profound shock the unexpected incident dealt the Party.

In consternation the Party, three days after the incident, called a convention to discuss its future policy and the measures to deal with the immediate situation.

At the convention, Mao Tse-tung, the Communist leader, expressed his reluctant agreement to the dissolution of the Third International in this vein: "The time has arrived for us to display our ingenuity and initiative in building up a fighting formation that will conform to our essential requirements." The convention also adopted the following manifesto to clarify the Party's future policy:

Agree to Measure Taken

"1. We agree to the current measure taken by the Soviet Union and forthwith declare ourselves absolved from the rules and regulations of the Third International as well as from the obligations stipulated at the Comintern conventions.

"2. The Third International has already fulfilled its historic mission.

"The Chinese Communist Party since 1924 has been aiding the national revolution. However, the international situation has become so complicated that the existing organization and form of the Communist front in various countries has been rendered unsuitable for labor movements.

"Accordingly, each race is now called upon to settle its problems from an independent standpoint and effect a wholesale mobilization of the masses to win victory.

"It will be recalled that the dissolution of the Second International stimulated labor movements in different countries. We have no doubt that the disbanding of the Third International will lead to the triumph of the fight against Fascism and accelerate the liberation of mankind.

"3. Our actions in the past have been proved to have been right. We trust that the dissolution of the Third Internationl will strengthen still further the self-confidence and initiative of the members of the Chinese Communist Party, tighten the relations between the Party and the people and heighten the Party's strength.

"4. We must intensify our cooperation with the Kuomintang and all other anti-Japanese factions in the war against Japan and her allies."

The Party has somehow weathered the chaos incident to the dissolution of the Third International. At the same time, it has made clear its intention to embark on a new revolutionary movement on the basis of racialism, now that the long-standing territorial revolutionary movement has been brought to a close.

How does the Communist-Chungking relationship stand in the current stage of the situation? Chungking made the statement, "The disbanding of the Third International will result in an improvement in Chungking-Soviet relations," from which it can easily be gathered that Chungking still maintains an attitude of repression against the Communists who persist in armed resistance against it. The Communists, on their part, are worried because they are without hope of collaboration with the Kuomintang, and this is clear from their manifesto referred to above.

Yet the Communist Party, far from thinking of following the Comintern into dissolution and placing all its influence and strength, military and otherwise, at Chungking's disposal, is sticking to its avowed policy of devoting 70 per cent of its energy to domestic politics and intensifying subterranean activities toward the masses through deceptive propaganda. Not only that, but when the stage is reached where the Anglo-Americans suffer decisive defeats in Chungking's grief and the Nanking Government holds sway over all China, the Communists will pounce upon Chungking and try to get into its shoes by force. Of this there is not the slightest doubt.

In the meantime, the mounting crisis facing the Chiang regime and the consequent social unrest in the Chungking area are combining to afford a larger and larger hotbed for the Communist virus, with the ignorant masses and unthinking youths playing into the mealy-mouthed, luring propaganda of the Communist Party.

Chungking regards the Communist Party as its inveterate enemy and would blast it out of its military power, but has already lost the strength for that. The Communists are sticking like a leech to moribund Chungking, intent on bleeding it white. Under the fair name of the Kuomintang-Communist coalition, the Communists are driving Chungking to the forefront of the war against Japan to undermine its strength, while they themselves are concentrating on political maneuvers in preparation for the future.

So it is that Chungking, is, to all intents and purposes, dancing to the Communists' music, and it is only to be expected that the Communists will continue to scheme for Chungking's collapse by cajolery, threat or compromise.

TIMES BOOK SHELF

The XXth Century

The March issue of The XXth Century magazine contains an absorbing examination of the countless plans which the anti-Axis have drawn up for the post-war period in case they should win the war. The article is particularly revealing in its comparison of theoretical blueprints and actual facts, these facts being presented chiefly by the Soviet Government in its attitude toward Poland and other Eastern European States, an attitude which is abetted by England and America in direct contradiction to their solemn undertakings toward these and all other States of Europe. An imposing array of documents contained in a special Appendix accompanies this article.

Dr. Klaus Mehnert, the editor of The XXth Century, has contributed a gripping study of the mental and spiritual changes being brought about in Europe as a result of the anti-Axis mass air raids. In a way, the title of his article, "Socialism from Above," betrays the final conclusion at which he arrives.

"Climate and Man," by Prof. W. Hellpach, gives us a new angle on the influence of nature on the human race. The author provides some interesting explanations for the various manners in which, for instance, Christmas is celebrated in Europe, for the spread of the Catholic and the Protestant faiths, etc. Fortunately, the author never "goes off the deep end," always remaining fully aware of the limitations of his theory.

Returning to the subject of the consequences of modern aerial warfare, "Buildings of Tomorrow," with the aid of excellent illustrations, gives an inkling of what the cities and villages of post-war Europe or, at least, of post-war Germany may look like. The article shows convincingly that the years immediately preceding this war saw the beginning of an architectural renaissance, which augurs well for the future architectural face of Europe.

The Burma front is much in the news nowadays. The March issue of The XXth Century presents a study of Burma's routes of communication with all her neighboring countries, written by a man who knows almost all of these routes from personal experience, having traveled by car, on foot, and by mule caravan from Assam to Burma, from Burma to Thailand and from Burma to China. His description of these jungle trails and mountain paths make one realize what overwhelming natural obstacles stand in the way of military operations in that region.

The "Window" section of this number contains first-hand reports from Lisbon and Helsinki, both well written. Instead of the regular short story, the present issue of The XXth Century contains very enjoyable reading matter in the form of a vivid illustrated description of the island of Rhodes, followed by five tales from this Mediterranean island.

Space does not allow us more than a brief mention of the articles. "A College Boy Joins the Navy," written by a young lieutenant of the Imperial Japanese Navy, and "News and Views," an expert comparison of the predominant types of newspapers in Europe and America, written by the well known journalist K. H. Abshagen.

War Costs of Belligerents

Analysis of Expenditures Exposes Tremendous Financial Difficulties in Path of Anti-Axis Nations

By KAZUO FUJIYAMA
(From the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon)

Germany

Since Germany has not officially announced the figures of its budgetary estimates since 1934, it is extremely difficult to measure precisely its war expenditures. All we can do is to estimate her war expenses from fragmentary figures of loans and tax revenues. With these preliminary remarks I shall attempt to review the possible amounts of German war expenses during the past four and half years of the current war.

According to estimates made by German Vice-Minister of Finance Reinhardt, the amounts of Germany's tax revenues and loan increases since 1939 are as follows (in 1,000,000 marks):

Year	Tax revenue	Loan increases
1939-40	14.500	12.400
1940-41	27.200	30.800
1941-42	32.500	52.400
1942-43	35.000	55.600
1943 (fr. Apr. to Aug.)	15.000	32.200
Total	124.200	132.500

In addition to the foregoing revenues, Germany has other sources of income such as State revenue from the occupied territories in France and from Poland, the combined total of which for the 1941 fiscal year was estimated at 4,000,000,000, marks. As these revenues were estimated at 50,000,000,000 marks during the four years of war, if the above amount is added to loans and tax revenues, the grand total will be approximately 367,000,000,000 marks.

Although it is not at all clear what the percentage of Germany's war expenditure to the foregoing revenue, according to Vice-Minister of Finance Reinhardt, the total amount of non-defense items for the fiscal year of 1941 is 20,000,000,000 marks. Taking this figure as the basis, the total amount of non-defense items during the four year will be something like 75,000,000,000 marks and the amount of war expenses during the same period will be about 292,000,000,000 marks.

United States

As for the United States, if we take the figures of the 1944 budget presented to Congress by the Roosevelt Administration on January 13, it will be seen that of the total expenditure of $99,769,000,000, the amount of military expenses is put at $90,000,000,000 constituting more than 90 per cent. The amount shows some decrease compared with $100,000,000,000 for 1943, but at any rate, these still are astronomical sums.

The estimates of the new fiscal year, as compared with those preceding it are as follows (In $1,000,000. The American fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends at the end of June of the following year):

Items	1944-45	1943-44
Total revenue	40.769	33.000
Total expenditure	99.769	109.000
Military expenses	90.000	100.000
Deficit	59.000	76.000

The military expenses for the two years are subdivided as follows:

Items	Fiscal year 1944	1943
Army expenses	18.002	49.036
Navy expenses	30.789	27.435

Whereas the amounts of the army budgetary estimates for 1944 is less than that of the previous year, the amount of the naval expenses has been set at the most stupendous figures since the beginning of the American navy. (Of the total naval expenses, that of aircraft is $4,000,000,000.)

Although the United States joined the present world war in December, 1941, including the clearly military expenses in the previous years, the grand total of war expenditure from September, 1939 to January, 1944 will be $161,640,000,000, which is subdivided by years as follows:

Year	Amount (In $1,000,000)
1939-40	1.383
1940-41	6.700
1941-42	28.300
1942-43	75.100
1943-44 (to end of January)	50.157
Total	161.640

If the monthly average amount is taken, that for the 1939 fiscal year (from September 1939 to June 1940) was only $13,820,000, but suddenly rose to $558,000,000 for 1940; and rose still higher to $2,440,000,000 in 1941, in which year the War of Greater East Asia broke out. The monthly war expenses for 1943 are estimated roughly at $7,000,000,000, the following being the details as announced by the United States War Production Board (in $1,000,000):

1943:	Amount		Amount
January	6.000	July	6.700
February	6.500	August	7.232
March	7.112	September	7.313
April	7.290	October	7.105
May	7.373	November	7.541
June	7.469	December	6.951
1944:			
January	7.416		

The foregoing astronomical figures certainly foretell the stupendous financial difficulties in the future. The daily war expense of $250,000,000 is something the people of the United States never dreamed of prior to the war.

Great Britain

Britain's war expenses are second only to those of the United States in point of vastness. The only difference between the two cases is that, whereas the United States is in possession of material resources from which she can still raise future expenses, Britain has not only abandoned the major portion of her own overseas investments, but she has been depending on aid from the United States, Canada, Australia, India and other overseas possessions. It is because of this that it is anticipated Britain will become a debtor nation after the present global conflict, and that the British commonwealth is faced with inevitable collapse.

The total war expenses of Britain during the First World War are said to have amounted to 9,500,000,000 pounds. But in the present world war, this was exceeded by 210,000,000 pounds even as early as the end of 1942. Britain's war expenses up to the end of December, last year are estimated at 17,376,000,000 pounds subdivided by years as follows (in 1,000,000 pounds):

Years	Amount	Years	Amount
1939-40	905	1942-43	4.960
1940-41	3.220	1943 (to Dec.)	4.226
1941-42	4.065	Total	17.376

The rates of increase in the third and fourth years have somewhat been reduced but this is because they do not include the aid and contributions made by the United States and Canada, estimated at between 1,500,000,000 and 2,000,000,000 pounds. Whereas Britain's daily war expenses up to 1942 were 13,400,000 pounds, it increased to 15,000,000 pounds or more in 1943, the first time in the history of Britain that her weekly war expenses exceeded the 100,000,000 pound mark. The anti-Axis nations war of nerves, urging a quick termination of the current war, certainly comes from their anguish and frantic state of mind due to the mounting war expenses.

Soviet Union

One may imagine the vastness of war expenses for the Soviet Union which has been engaged in a life-and-death struggle with another great military Power of the world, Germany, their mutual strife being unprecedented in history in scale of operations.

The State Budget Conference of the Soviet Union (composed of the three budgets of the Union, Republics and local) was held in Moscow from January 18 to February 2. The budgetary estimates were announced at the 10th session of the Union's Congress of Soviets by the Soviet Union People's Commissar for Finance. This drew the attention of the world because it was the first State budget since war began. Military expenses are roughly as follows (in 100,000,000 rubles):

Years	Amount	Pct. to total expenditure
1940 (budget)	570	32.5
1941 (estimates)	800	41.8
1942	1.080	59.1
1943 (estimates)	1.247	59.3
1914 (budget)	1.2844	52.3

The low percentages of Soviet military expenses to the total State expenditure are due to the fact that in the Soviet Union, military expenses comprise only defense expenses of the People's Naval Commissariat, and those of war munitions, national military education, anti-aircraft and the like having direct and close relations with pure defense are not included.

Estimates for the 1941 fiscal year were already large apparently in preparation for any emergency, and they suddenly expanded with the outbreak of the war. The total war expenses for the current year are estimated at 128,000,000,000 rubles. While the amount of war expenses for the year has somewhat increased over the figures of the previous year, its rates to the total expenditure have been reduced from 59.3 for 1943 to 52.3 per cent for the present fiscal year. This is a noteworthy fact.

Chungking

The Chungking regime has been suffering from both the vast amount of war expenses and an attendant inflation of a most obnoxious nature. Whereas on the eve of the China Affair the amount of its budget was 1,200,000,000 yuan, that for the 1943 fiscal year was 35,000,000,000 yuan. Although the official estimates of this year's total expenses are given as 20,000,000,000 yuan, the real amount is believed to be somewhere around 73,000,000,000 yuan, the major portion of which is war expenses.